

Quebec



The Historical City —

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QUEBEC

The Historical City

(By the City Clerk)



IN presenting this Booklet to our distinguished guests and visitors, the Mayor, the Aldermen and the citizens of Quebec trust that the following information will prove very useful to them. It will not only bring to their notice the beautiful and picturesque sceneries and historical landmarks which have made Quebec known all over the world, but also lead them to appreciate the ancient capital of French Canada as the Gateway to our prosperous Dominion. By its natural sea port it is now a most attractive and promising centre for trade and commerce.

FOREWORD

Solid as a rock, Quebec City is built on a promontory rising over 350 feet above the mighty St. Lawrence river.

At first encircled within the fortification walls, the old City, founded in 1608 by Samuel Champlain, has quickly outspread in the suburbs and now forms six separate wards: Champlain, St. John-the-Baptist, Montcalm, St. Roch, St. Sauveur and Limoilou, this last division being separated from the main part of the city by the St. Charles river.

Our population, mainly French speaking, is growing steadily and now counts over 133,000 inhabitants living on an area of 6,380 acres. The value of property is \$164,000,000.

If we consider the ever increasing demand for building permits and the careful administration of the Sanitary Lodgings for Workmen, recently established by the Government, we find very encouraging prospects for the future development of Quebec. Factories of all kinds give work to thousands of expert hands and we are in hopes that local or foreign capital will soon create in Quebec large and powerful industries. The Canadian National Workshops and the Anglo-Canadian Pulp & Paper

c 1930

Mills have set an example which should be followed by many other concerns. The field is always wide open to competition and our local Board of Trade has achieved wonderful success in that line.

With the generous co-operation of the Federal Government, our Harbour Commission is now spending \$13,500,000. for wharves and transportation facilities which will soon cover the whole line of our waterfront and give shelter to the largest steamers in the world. Grain elevators, cold-storage and two large drydocks are now in full operation during the navigating season, which generally lasts from the 1st of April to the end of December.

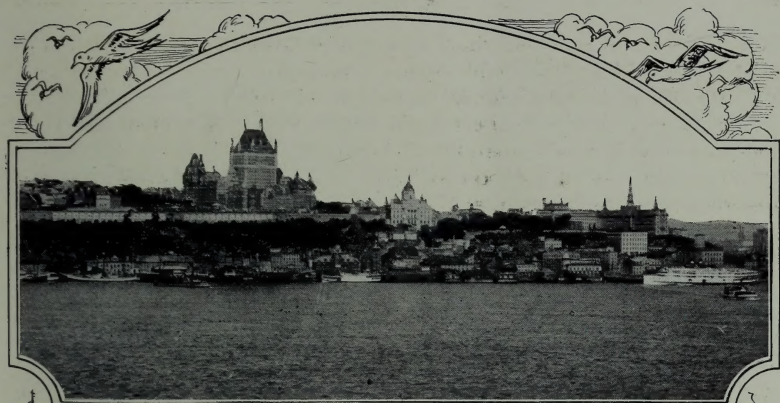
Since the inauguration, in 1919, of the Quebec Bridge, which spans over the St. Lawrence river, our City has become the center of two trans-continental railways and six subsidiary lines, besides our two electric railways, one of which covers over 30 miles within the city limits and the other connects Quebec and Ste. Anne de Beaupré, the famous shrine, passing through the oldest towns and villages of French Canada, with a stop at Montmorency Falls. Many sight-seeing cars and busses, taxis of all kinds assure to the visitors safe and rapid transit. Those who appreciate "local color" may use the old *calèche*.

Besides the Ferry service between Quebec, Levis and the Island of Orleans, the Canada Steamship Lines and the Clarke Steamship Company offer to the tourists the best opportunities of visiting the Summer resorts up and down the St. Lawrence river.

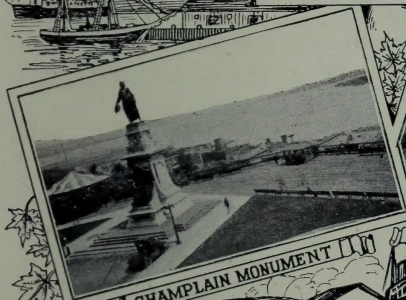
Quebec now stands second to none for tourist accommodation. Many hotels, boarding houses and restaurants of the highest standard give shelter to thousands of visitors during the whole year. Dominating the wonderful Dufferin Terrace with its central tower eighteen stories high, the palatial Château Frontenac, operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway, is the most magnificent hotel in the Dominion of Canada. Here are held, each year, most important conventions and festivals.

Our local Clubs provide first class Winter Sports during the Carnival and, in Summer, the Quebec Provincial Exhibition, under municipal control, is always in full swing. Skating, skiing, tobogganning, snowshoeing and dog derby are among the most popular amusements during the cold and healthy season, while in the immediate vicinity all kinds of outdoors sports await the tourists during the fair months of Summer: golf, tennis, baseball, canoeing, yachting, fishing, hunting, etc.

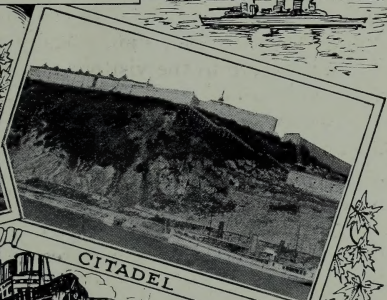
Our Provincial highways and automobile routes are among the very best in the Dominion. Each year, thousands of tourists come from all over the United States and Canada and they find on their way all possible accommodation and help. The Quebec Automobile Club and affiliated Clubs extend the most accurate information to those who come here and



QUEBEC



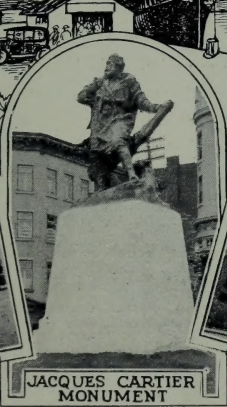
CHAMPLAIN MONUMENT



CITADEL



BASILICA



JACQUES CARTIER
MONUMENT



NOTRE-DAME DES
VICTOIRES CHURCH

they provide them with official historical literature. Historical Guides may also be engaged upon demand.

We earnestly trust that all tourists and travellers who visit our historic City will carry home a pleasant remembrance of their passage here and that they will have a kind word to say of our dear old Quebec, of its growing importance, of its brilliant prospects for the near future and of the warm and cordial hospitality of its inhabitants.

THE ORIGINS OF NEW FRANCE

The territory on which now stands the City of Quebec, cradle of New France and Gibraltar of America, was first sighted in 1535 by Jacques Cartier, discoverer of Canada. On the St. Charles river, near the Lairet stream (known under the Indian name of Cabir Coubat), at 400 miles from the sea, the illustrious sailor and his men established their Winter quarters on board their small "caravelles": La Grande Hermine, La Petite Hermine and L'Émérillon. They were solemnly welcomed by Donnacona, Agohanna or King of Stadaconé, on the very place where later on was built the capital city of French Canada.

First visited in 1603 and founded in 1608 by Samuel Champlain, a nobleman of Brouage (Saintonge), Quebec has been, during the French domination, the seat of the central power and the heart of New France. Within its walls were written the most brilliant pages of our History. Each stone of its old buildings recalls to the citizens the gallant deeds of its founders, the devotion of its first pastors and missionaries, the virtue and faithfulness of the humble settlers who had come from France to create a New World.

For many years, without practically any help from the Motherland, our forefathers had to fight against the fierce attacks of the Iroquois tribes; later on, they also suffered severe assaults and memorable sieges from the British fleets and armies who were hostile to French expansion in the New World: in 1629, the Kirk brothers; in 1690, Admiral Phipps, so bravely resisted by the haughty Governor Frontenac; in 1711, Sir Hoven-den Walker, whose death in a shipwreck saved the Colony.

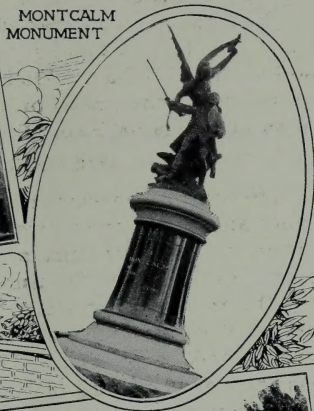
Splendid monuments recall the sacred memory of our national heroes: Jacques Cartier, Champlain, Hébert, the first settler, Laval, the father of the Roman Catholic Church, in Canada, and many others which may be seen in the annexed illustrated pages.

In this City of Quebec, last rampart of the French armies in America, were gathered, on the 13th of September, 1759, the supreme defenders, carrying in their arms the unfortunate Montcalm, wounded to death, and on its sacred walls floated for the last time the white flag of Royal France. A splendid monument now commemorates the heroic death of the two gallant foes, Wolfe and Montcalm, whose supreme sacrifice is jointly

MONTCALM'S HEADQUARTERS



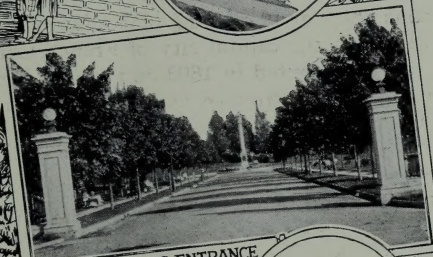
MONTCALM MONUMENT



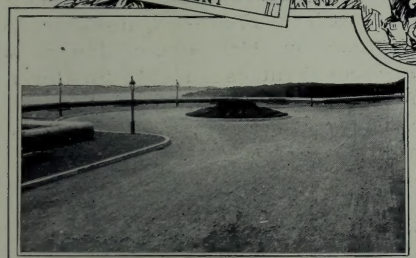
WOLFE MONUMENT



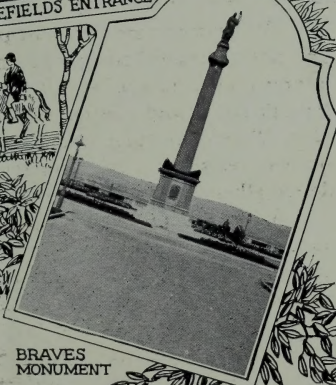
BATTLEFIELDS ENTRANCE



GREY TERRACE



BRAVES MONUMENT



praised in an eloquent epitaph. The next year, Levis took a royal revenge on General Murray at Ste. Foy, near Quebec. During the Tercentenary celebration, in 1908, the Government of Canada appointed the National Battlefields Commission which created on the very site of these decisive encounters a beautiful memorial Park.

UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG

Under the British domination, Quebec was for many years more the seat of the Government, and the citizens, having duly appreciated the generosity and fairplay of their former foes, gave their blood and their lives to repulse the American invasion of Montgomery, in 1775. Many among them were also with Salaberry, in 1812, when he won that immortal victory of Châteauguay.

Having at last left the battlefield for the parliamentary arena, the City of Champlain, on many instances, carried on splendid victories and it is certainly due to the courage and ability of its debaters if French Canada has kept gloriously for so many years the sacred inheritance of our forefathers: our Faith, our Language and our Rights.

In 1832, a royal decree elevated Quebec to the rank of a City and handed over the civic administration to a Mayor, assisted by a Council of Aldermen elected by the people for the first time in 1833. This form of administration still exists and the success achieved in the past seems most encouraging for the near future.

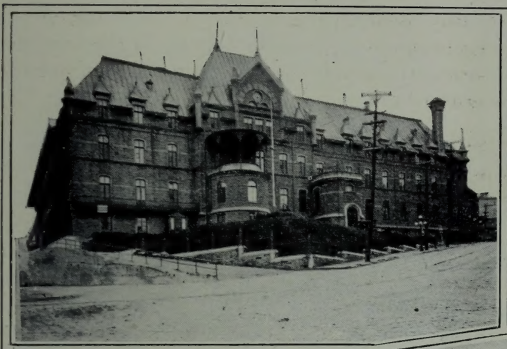
We are proud to state that, within our historic walls, on the site of the old Parliament Building, were signed, in 1864, by the Fathers of Confederation the preliminaries of the pact which, in 1867, gave birth to the Dominion of Canada.

GREATER QUEBEC

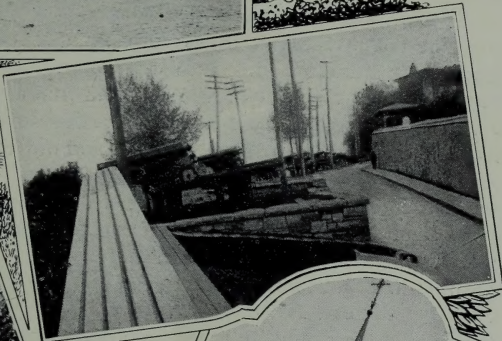
Those heroic days have past forever. Quebec is now turning a new page of its history and cherishes the hopes that the future will be worthy of its three hundred years of sacrifice and glory.

During the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation which was celebrated, in 1927, with such magnificence, French and English fellow-citizens have strengthened more deeply than ever the bonds of friendship which have long existed between them. They will thus assure the development and prosperity of Canada at large and more especially of their dear old Quebec.

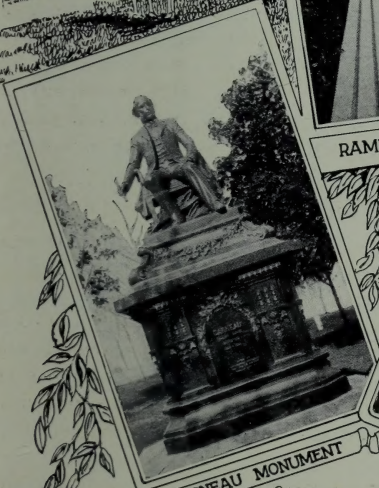
Setting a wonderful example for the sister-provinces, they have the highest respect for the minorities. But they also firmly stick to their old traditions, to their faith and language. This faithfulness to their most sacred principles proves their love of the soil which was opened to civilization by their great ancestors. This furthermore explains why so many



HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL



RAMPARTS



GARNEAU MONUMENT



JESUIT CHAPEL

French Canadian soldiers died for their King and Country during the Great War, for if they always cherish their French Motherland of the past, they have also learned to love and respect Great Britain for her devotion to freedom and justice.

Thanks to the co-operation of all the citizens, Quebec has always been faithful to its motto:

NATURA FORTIS INDUSTRIA CRESCIT.

Built on solid rock, Quebec has grown steadily and has proudly maintained its high reputation as a progressive center of trade and commerce and also as the most beautiful city of French Canada.

INDUSTRY — TRADE AND COMMERCE

The commerce, wholesale and retail, has been maintained to a very honourable standard since the Great War. Of course, several firms have been swept off during the financial crisis, but, as a rule, most of them have been very successful. Some great Canadian or American firms have lately established local branch stores and they will soon be followed by many others.

Our local industry is also a source of wealth for many fellow-citizens.

Quebec, cradle of New France, gave birth to the Canadian industry. Jean Talon, the illustrious "intendant", pupil of the great Colbert, wrote in 1671: "I find in the Canadian industry all what I need to dress myself from foot to head".

The celebrated "Relation des Jésuites", in 1668, mentioned in its records the creation of the first Canadian factories: shoes, hats, woollens, leather and cloth made in Quebec with local products. Talon also created the first Canadian breweries "in order to encourage the drinking of beer instead of alcoholic liquors".

The local industries cover a very large field. Unfortunately this fact is not well enough known by the outsiders. On this historical spot where Jacques Cartier first landed, in 1535, now stands a wonderfully progressing City, with various flourishing industrial and commercial establishments, as shown by the statistics published on the following pages.

In the industrial census published in 1927 by the Federal Statistics Bureau, the City of Quebec occupied the sixth rank amongst the largest cities of the Dominion.

With the great transportation facilities offered by the way of the St. Lawrence river and the two transcontinental railways, with the capital which is now invested in the Canadian trade and commerce, with the help of thousands of probe and law-abiding workmen, the City of Quebec is assured of the greatest industrial development.

The abundance of electric power at low rates, the proximity of raw



ST LOUIS GATE

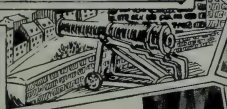
QUEBEC
BRIDGE



LITTLE
CHAMPLAIN ST



ENGLISH CATHEDRAL



SOUS LE FORT STREET



MARTELLO TOWER

material, the immense space of ground still opened to the establishing of new workshops and factories, the comparatively low rate of taxes, alone indicate our future development for trade and commerce as well as for industry.

THE BEAUTY OF OLD QUEBEC

From the Dufferin Terrace, the visitors embrace a panoramic view of the majestic St. Lawrence river. On the left side, the Island of Orleans, once known as the "Island of Bacchus", for its natural vines, now appears in all its glory with its gardens of flowers, its splendid trees, its picturesque roadways, leading to exquisite cottages where hundreds of citizens have established their Summer residence. . . . Across the giant river in front of Quebec, the City of Levis, Lauzon, St. Romuald, leading to the Quebec Bridge on the South Shore. At the right, the old Citadel and fortification walls, Sillery, Spencerwood, the Vice-Royal Manor of the Lieutenant Governor, with its wonderful gardens. And further down, on the mainland, facing the Island of Orleans, the old "Chemin du Roi" passing through the most ancient French towns and villages: Maizerets, Beauport, the Kent-House and Montmorency Falls (265 feet high and 150 feet wide), L'Ange-Gardien, Château-Richer, Ste. Anne de Beaupré, the sacred pilgrimage shrine of America, and St. Joachim, partly owned by the Quebec Seminary, where may be found some of the oldest feudal domains of the French Regime. Not far from Quebec, tourists may also visit the town of Lorette, where they will be most interested in seeing the Huron village. Lake St. Joseph, famous for its annual Regatta, is a most fashionable Summer resort. Motorists may go there in about one hour through fairly good roads.

OLD BUILDINGS AND LANDMARKS

The Seminary, the Basilica, the Hotel Dieu, the Jesuits' College on the site of the City Hall, the Recollet Friars, 2nd convent, (site of the English Cathedral); Madame Péan's House, Surgeon Arnoux's house, in which Montcalm died, September, 1759; The Ursulines, the General Hospital (old convent of Recollet Fathers); the Intendant's Palace (Boswell's vaults); Notre-Dame des Victoires; La Friponne, (Bigot's stores, St. Paul St.); Martello Towers; old Artillery Barracks, the Citadel and the Fortifications, (built in 1823 and following years, cost \$35,000,000.00), Chateau Bigot, (Charlesbourg); Bishop Laval's seigniorial manor (now the Old Mill of "L'Ange Gardien"); the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré, Chateau Renvoyze, Ste. Anne de Beaupré, (now the Franciscan sisters convent and hostelry) Chateau Bellevue, Seminary Farms, (St. Joachim) in which Mgr. de Laval established the first agricultural college, and the first schools of arts and mechanical trades and Home training.



CITY HALL



PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS



ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE





FACTS ABOUT QUEBEC

(By the City Archivist and Statistician)

WELCOME TO TOURISTS:—Tourists are welcomed in Quebec in a true spirit of cordial hospitality characteristic of the Old French pioneers in this country.

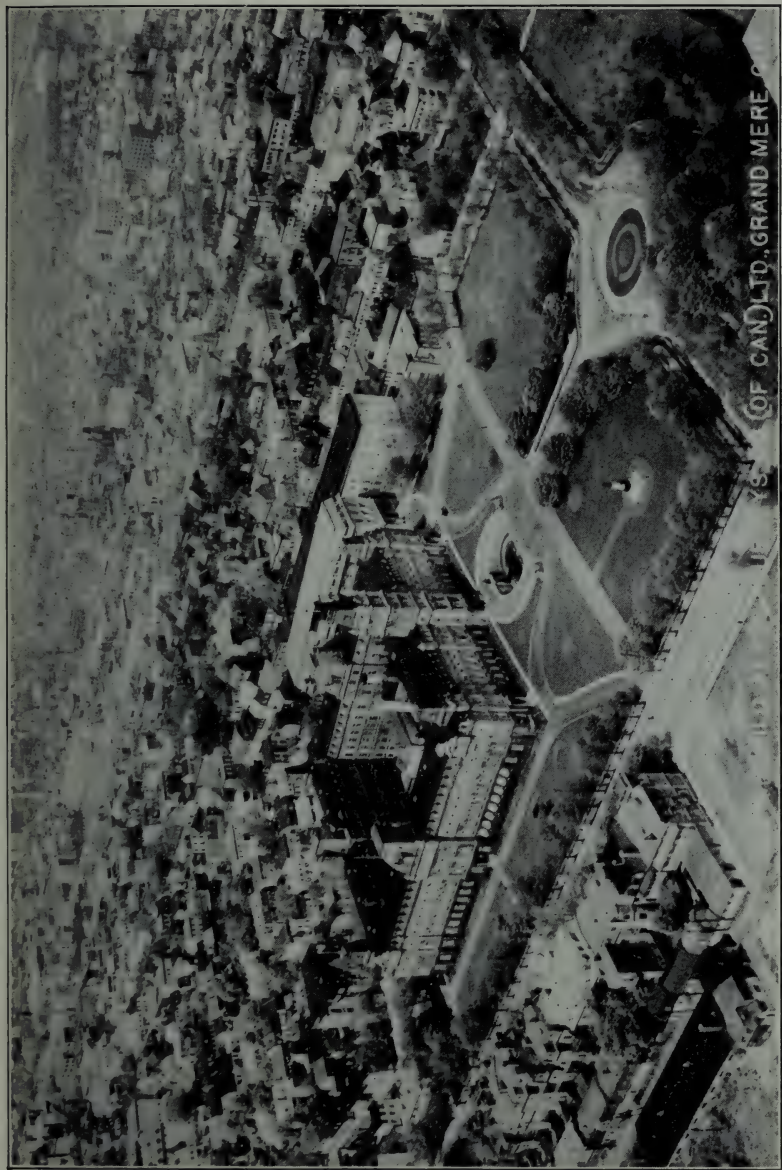
Owing to its geographical situation, to the beauty and picturesqueness of its scenery, to the remarkable style in the ornamental sculptures and architectural features of its main public buildings, to its attractions both as a Summer and a Winter Resort, for which it is world famed, the Historical City is visited by a steadily increasing number of tourists, every year, from all parts of the North American Continent, even from abroad.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION:—More than 3,000 rooms are available in local hotels and rooming houses. Ten large hotels provide the latest comfort, while in the others and in more than 170 rooming houses there are modern installations.

BOARDING FEES:—Rooms from \$1.50 per day and meals from 50 cents up are the average charges for tourists.

CAMPING GROUND:—Within the limits of the City, a free camping ground supplies accommodation, with up-to-date equipment.

ATTRACTIONS:—Summer attractions include trips around the City, then to the Quebec Bridge, to Montmorency Falls and Ste. Anne de Beaupré. Visitors will be interested in seeing the following places:—Dufferin Terrace, Château Frontenac, Champlain Monument, Governor's Garden, Wolfe and Montcalm Monument, Place d'Armes Square, Monument to Faith, Court House, Duke of Kent's House, English Cathedral, New Post Office, Laval Monument, Cardinal's Palace, Montmorency Park, Cartier Monument, French Cathedral, Quebec Seminary, Taschereau Monument, City Hall, Hebert Monument, Commercial Academy, Dominion Arsenal, Hotel-Dieu Hospital, Grand Battery, Laval University, the Remparts, Ursuline Convent, Esplanade, South African Monument, Garrison Club, Citadel; St. Louis, Kent and St. John Gates; Garneau Monument, Cross of Sacrifice, Mercier Monument, Parliament Buildings Drill Hall, Shortt-Wallick Monument, Montcalm Monument, Martello Towers, Wolfe Monument, Plains of Abraham, National Battlefields Park, Spencer Wood (Lieutenant-Governor's Residence), Monument to the Braves (On Ste. Foye Road), St. Sacrement Hospital (New),



BIRD'S EYE-VIEW OF NORTH WEST END OF QUEBEC

(Courtesy of Fairchild Aerial Surveys Co., Ltd., Grand'Mere, P.Q.)

Technical School, Quebec Power Building, Cartier-Brébeuf Monument (Limoulou), Notre-Dame des Victoires Church (Lower Town), and Martin Monument Column (Louise Embankment).

Beyond the city limits there are the Great Quebec Bridge; the Indian Village, at Lorette; Quebec Waterworks Intake, the Château d'Eau, also at Lorette; Valcartier Military Camp; Lake St. Joseph; Chateau Bigot; Montmorency Falls; Shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré; Seven Falls, at St. Ann; Island of Orleans and the Levis Forts, the latter on the South Shore of the St. Lawrence River.

FISH AND GAME:—Fish and Game territories are easily reached within a few miles from the City.

WINTER SPORTS:—Quebec's Winter Sports are also world-wide reputed. They are Tobogganing, Skating, Snowshoeing, Ski-Ing, Ski-Jumping, Curling (with regular Bonspiels,) Hockey Games, Husky-Dog Sledding, Carnival Celebrations, Masquerades and one of the main features: THE INTERNATIONAL DOG-SLED DERBY.

Special entertainments, concerts, historical pageants and plays have recently been added to the Winter Programmes and have been successful even beyond expectation. A Winter Sports Committee has been entrusted with the organization; it is composed of prominent citizens belonging to all classes in society.

HISTORICAL GUIDES:—Quebec has an Association of HISTORICAL GUIDES and their services are more and more appreciated by visitors. Our HISTORICAL GUIDES follow special courses in history and learn as much as possible of the information which is needed by tourists. A certificate of competency is necessary for them to benefit by the membership the Association and to be called on active service. Every Guide has a special number and some of them are even good chauffeurs.

QUEBEC AUTOMOBILE CLUB:—The QUEBEC AUTOMOBILE CLUB give the tourists, as well as their local members, most valuable and highly appreciated information; their services are also recommended. The offices of the CLUB are located at the corner of Buade and Garden Streets, next to the French Cathedral and the City Hall Square. A competent and courteous staff facilitate the task for visitors to find accommodation and to trace itineraries to suit the time they have to spend in the City. The organization of the Winter Sports is also in their hands and they keep special quarters for the HISTORICAL GUIDES.

DESCRIPTION:—The CITY OF QUEBEC, the Capital of the Province of Quebec, the pioneer of civilization on this North American Continent, founded, in 1608, by Samuel Champlain, has been 152 years under French domination and 168 years under British administration, the seat of Canadian Government, for many years, before Confederation, in 1867.

LOCATION:—71° 12' 23" 4 Longitude West of Greenwich and 46° 48' 22" 9 Latitude North, at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and St. Charles Rivers, 400 miles from high seas and 180 miles East of Montreal.

ALTITUDE:—Varying from 5 to 350 feet above the level of the St. Lawrence River.

ST SACRAMENT HOSPITAL



LAVAL
UNIVERSITY



SEMINARY
ENTRANCE



GENERAL
HOSPITAL



PULP & PAPER
MILLS



TRAMWAY SHOP



PALACE HILL,
INTERSECTION



COTT

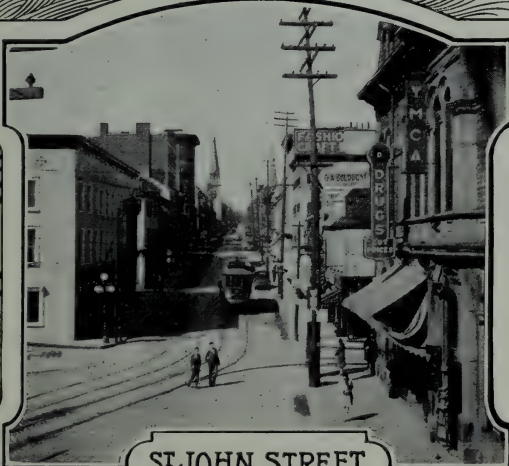
DRY DOCK



C.N.R. SHOPS



MILLS



ST. JOHN STREET

AN INDUSTRIAL CENTRE:—Industrial and commercial investors will find here uncomparred sites for the opening of new industries, at fair prices; special advantages awarded by the municipal authorities; daily communications with most prosperous farming districts on both shores of the St. Lawrence River; a population of 133,000 within the city limits, of 300,000 within 50 miles and of 400,000 within 100 miles; more than 300,000 visitors, every year; a distributing point for the natural resources of a large wealth-producing region; the best transport facilities, rail, water and highway, in Canada; nine railway lines entering the city and making daily connections with all the transportation systems in America; plenty of skilled and unskilled labour, at favorable conditions; any amount of electrical power, at reasonable rates.

A NATIONAL SEA-PORT:—The port of Quebec could easily harbour the combined fleets of the great naval powers of the world; it is provided with modern accommodation; an ocean terminal for vessels of the heaviest tonnage; six miles of deep water frontage; open for navigation during eight months in the year; wonderful natural advantages further improved by works for a total amount of \$30,000,000. within 25 years; grain elevators, immigration buildings and inspection system; adequate administration by men with high experience.

A TOURIST MECCA:—The Old Historical City offers a vivid contrast with all that has been seen elsewhere; a characteristic appearance of an old city of Normandy; sites where most of the capital events in the history of Canada, for centuries, took place; beauty and picturesqueness of scenery unsurpassed even by world-famed Naples; monuments and memorial tablets reminding the glorious deeds of our heroes; HISTORICAL GUIDES to supply accurate, interesting and reliable information to visitors; modern accommodation and comfort in modern hotels and rooming houses.

CLIMATE:—Although the temperature may reach a maximum of 94 and fall down to a minimum of 30 below zero, the City of Quebec has a rather temperate climate with an average heat of 70 and very few records of below zero spells. Quebecers often enjoy a tempering health-giving breeze from the St. Lawrence which brings relief and comfort.

POPULATION:—Our population is 133,000. According to the figures of the last municipal census, made by our City Assessors, in 1927, the citizens of Old Quebec were as follows:—118,837 Catholic French Canadians; 92 Protestant French Canadians; 6,185 English speaking Catholics; 5,247 English speaking Protestants; 430 Jews; 160 Chinese and 120 Greeks, making a total of 131,071. The average increase in population, for the last six years, having been 3,000, a year, the present figures are estimated to be 133,000; they have been confirmed by the recent compilation necessary for the local Directory. The number of families is 23,709.

EDUCATION:—The proportion of illiterate in the City of Quebec is a little over 2 per cent. The attendance in schools is 90 per cent. It is estimated that 33 per cent of our population speak both languages.

We have 9 public libraries; one under the control of the Provincial Legislature and open during the year, excepting the sessional period; one



FAITH
MONUMENT



CARTER MONUMENT



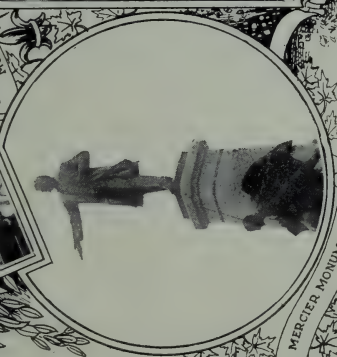
LAVAL MONUMENT



HEBERT MONUMENT



MONUMENT
ACHILLE
BRETTEAU



MERCIER MONUMENT

owned and managed by "L'Institut Canadien", a literary society founded 81 years ago, where readers having to pay a few dollar fee for the use of books are also entitled to attend lectures by prominent writers and authors; one by Laval University for the benefit of their professors and pupils, as well as for the members of the professional classes who have been students in the great institution; the others are managed by religious and parochial authorities.

SCHOOLS:—90 teaching institutions have a total number of 25,000 pupils. Quebec has 1 University; 1 Seminary (including a Grand Seminary for students in theology preparing for priesthood and a classic college); 1 Commercial Academy; 1 Technical School; 1 Art School; 24 Business and Commercial Schools; 6 Business Colleges; 2 Protestant High Schools; sixty per cent are under the control of the Catholic and Protestant Commissions, while the others are independent; but all are governed by the provisions of the Quebec Provincial Education Act.

SCHOOL SYSTEM:—The members of our School Commissions are appointed, part by the Provincial Government and part by the City Council, but they are independent from both appointing bodies and have to follow the provisions of the law.

School revenues derive from fees, from grants by the Provincial Department of Public Instruction and from taxes upon the value of property.

The School Commissions make an annual report to the City Treasurer giving a statement of the moneys needed to carry out their obligations towards the administration of the schools entrusted to their care during the coming year and the latter has to provide for the corresponding revenue out of a special tax on the real value of property; the present school tax rate is 95 cents per hundred dollar worth of property. School taxes are collected at the same time as the civic taxes and through the same organization, in order to save expenses for the Commissions.

CHURCHES:—44 Churches and Public Chapels are found in the City of Quebec. There are 21 Catholic parishes; 4 Anglican Congregations; 1 Presbyterian; 2 United; and 2 of other denominations.

Church revenues derive from the rent of pews, from fees for various services, from collections during ceremonies and from subscriptions by generous parishioners and members of Congregations.

HOSPITALS:—26 Hospitals and Refuges for the care of patients, old persons and orphans, serve not only the City but a surrounding territory with a population of 400,000 within a hundred mile radius. Specialists perform surgical operations in some of those hospitals; there are special institutions for the care and treatment of cases of tuberculosis, maternity and insanity, while contagious diseases are attended to in the Civic Hospital under the City Health Department's supervision. Clinics for the treatment of eye, ear, throat and dental troubles, have been opened and are maintained at the City's expense, to attend, without any charge, to children in local schools belonging to poor families.

Hospital and Refuge revenues come from fees, from grants by the Provincial Government, under the provisions of the Public Charity Act, and from public generosity.



BIRD'S EYE-VIEW OF SOUTH END OF QUEBEC

(Courtesy of Fairchild Aerial Surveys Co., Ltd., Grand'Mere, P.Q.)

Their management by religious orders is eagerly appreciated and the cost of maintenance, under such conditions, is much lower than in similar institutions under lay supervision. To comply with the rule governing the said orders their members are vowed to live economical life to such a degree as to allow them to accept terms which no other class of people could even afford to consider. Their devotion and their charitable spirit towards patients and people in need are ranking far above any material compensation.

HOUSING CONDITIONS:—The average rentals in the upper part of the City are \$25. to \$35. per month, while, in the lower part, they are \$15. to \$25. When house is heated at landlord's expense \$10. must be added to rental.

Mostly one to two family houses in the old wards; four to eight family houses and apartment houses increasing in number in the new wards. There are 21,803 homes in Quebec and 29 apartment houses with a total of 440 apartments. The rents in the apartments are from \$40. to \$180. a month, according to the number of rooms.

Two new apartment houses are now built, one with 70 apartments and the other with 20 and 2 stores.

GAS AND ELECTRICITY:—Gas rate is 15 cents per 100 cubic feet. Electricity rates are as follows:—Light, 5½ per Kwt H.; minimum of 70 cents.—Heat, 50 cents per switch and 1½ cent per Kwt H.—Power, \$1.25 per H. P. and a sliding scale of 3 to 3-10 cents per Kwt H.

COST OF LIVING:—The average cost of living in the City of Quebec, including staple foods, fuel, lighting and rent, is \$21.74 per week.

CAR FARES:—Street car fares are the following:—7 cents; 4 tickets for 25 cents; 17 for \$1.; 6 labour tickets for 25 cts; 10 children tickets for 25 cents.

LABOUR CONDITIONS:—Labour conditions in Quebec are usually good. Very seldom has there been serious cause for worry about unemployment. Common labour is paid at an average of \$3.50 to \$4. a day; skilled labour wages are from \$5. to \$8. per day, as an average.

VALUE OF PROPERTY:—The real value of property varies with the different parts of the City, even with the various streets in the same ward, according to the importance of the locality. It is impossible to give figures as an average.

The assessment for municipal purposes is about 80 per cent of the commercial value. It is at the present time as follows: \$102,928,689. for taxable property; \$44,504,260. for exemptions, the said properties being assessed only for water rates; and \$16,664,099. for the City's properties; making a total value of property of \$164,097,048. or an average of \$1,243.-16 per capita.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION:—Under the French domination, from 1608 to 1760, as well as after the advent of the British system of Government to 1831, municipal affairs in Quebec had been in the hands of the military authorities or their delegates, and of Justices of the Peace, in 1831, on the 31st of March, a charter was granted by the Parliament of the Province of Lower Canada; Royal sanction to the said charter has

DIAMOND CAPE
FROM LOWER TOWN



TECHNICAL SCHOOL



JEFFERY HALE
HOSPITAL



COMMERCIAL ACADEMY



URSULINES CONVENT



been given, in England, on the 12th of April, 1832, and on the following 5th of June a proclamation has been issued by His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief of Canada, Lord Aylmer, to put it into operation.

The first members of the City Council have been elected in 1833; the Mayor was then elected by the Council; the same system prevailed till 1836, when the charter expired. The administration has been returned to the hands of the Justices of the Peace till 1840, when the Mayor and the members of the Council have been appointed by the Government; later on, in 1842, and afterwards, the Council was elected by the people and the mayor by the Council, till 1857. In the latter year, an amendment to the charter provided for the election of the Mayor by the people, until 1870, when they returned to the former system of the Mayor's election by the Council. Since 1908, the Mayor has been elected by the people.

With the coming into office of the present administration the charter underwent new amendments, during the last session of the Provincial Legislature. An Administrative Committee has been formed, to be elected by the Council, and of which the Mayor is Chairman, with four aldermen. The City Council has thirteen members elected in six wards, one of which has three representatives; their term is two years and the elections take place in February. The Mayor and thirteen aldermen are in office from the 1st of March following their election and the municipal year dates from the 1st of May.

Eleven departments form the municipal administration, as follows:—Finance; Auditor; Public Works; Waterworks; Health; Police; Fire; Law; Clerk of Recorder's Court; Archives and Statistics; City Clerk. They are all responsible to the City Council.

MUNICIPAL TAXES:—Our tax rate is lower than the average in sixteen of the largest municipalities in Canada and in eight American cities having about the same population. The municipal taxes are the following:—Assessment, \$1.55 per \$100. on the real value of property; \$0.95 for schools; \$0.50 for water; \$0.08 for improvements, or a total of \$3.08 per \$100. or \$30.80 per \$1,000. worth of property.

MUNICIPAL DEBT:—Quebec's municipal debt, on the 1st of December last, was as follows:—Waterworks, \$5,069,750.; other debentures, \$13,625,246.17, a total of \$18,694,996.17. Deducting the sinking funds, we have a net debt of \$17,586,429.01, or an average of \$133.18 per capita.

Our debt per capita is lower than the average in eight of the largest Canadian cities.

INDUSTRIES :—The City of Quebec is a growing industrial centre offering, as already stated, many advantages for the establishment of new industries. In 1927, seven new factories have been opened, one of which, the Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Co., has a capital of fifteen millions and will employ several thousand people.

Quebec is one of the most important boot and shoe centres in Canada, with no less than 38 factories of the kind; there are also here more than 225 industries including tanneries, printing and book-binding, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, corsets, food products, furs, iron and metal works, breweries, wood, clothing, pulp and paper.

225 industrial establishments reported, recently, that they were employing 10,000 people, with a capital of \$50,000,000., paying salaries

UNION STATION



ST JOSEPH STREET



ST PETER STREET



CROWN STREET



and wages amounting to \$8,000,000. per year, with a material valued at \$16,000,000. and products for a total value of \$33,000,000.

ELECTRICAL POWER:—There are 54,000 H.P. developed and in use, while 100,000 are immediately available and 250,000 may easily be supplied by several companies.

In a radius of 100 miles, the following amount of power is obtainable: Grand'Mère, 164,000 H.P.; Shawinigan, 250,000; Chaudière, 4,600; La Gabelle, 134,000; Montmorency, 7,500; St. Féréol, 24,000; Ile Maligne, 450,000; a total of 1,034,100 H.P.

COMMERCE:—Quebec has more than six miles of varied shops and stores. In the upper part of the City, Buade, Fabrique and St. John Streets form the retail shopping section. Lower Town is the centre for wholesale business, with St. Peter Street as the local Wall Street; a few wholesale merchants have their establishments in the Palace and St. Roch sections.

Quebec's trading area extends 75 miles West and South, and 100 miles North and East.

205 main wholesale houses include groceries, meats, fruits, confectionary, drugs, furs, hardware, electrical fixtures, cigars, dry goods, men's clothing and furnishing, women's special shops, furniture and house furnishing, musical instruments, boots and shoes, candies, beverages, tires and auto accessories, packing houses, wood and coal.

Recent statistics showed that 2,129 retail outlets had 822 proprietors and 1307 tenants; the municipal value of their properties was \$24,311,300.; their additional taxes amounted to \$685,754.17; their business taxes totalled \$188,664.53, while other taxes paid by the same retailers figured at \$20,481.50.

Those 2,129 retail merchants include groceries, meats, drugs, hardware, electrical fixtures, cigars, stationery, dry goods, departmental stores, men's clothing, men's furnishing, musical instruments, shoes, jewelry, bakeries, dairy products, autos, tires and auto accessories, public garages, gas tanks, wood, coal, building supplies, packing houses, passenger autos, commercial autos, confectionaries, delicatessen, dressmakers, florists, fruits, furniture, furs, tailors, milliners, opticians, photographers, radio supplies, restaurants, sporting goods, stationers, women's apparel.

MEANING OF NAMES:—CANADA, derived from "Kanata", an Indian word signifying a "collection of huts".—QUEBEC, from "Kepeck", meaning a "narrowing of the river".—THREE RIVERS: The place where the St. Maurice River enters the mighty St. Lawrence by three main branches.

WATERWORKS:—Our waterworks system is operated by gravity. Three main pipes, 40, 30 and 18 inches in diameter bring the water down from the St. Charles River which is dammed at about one quarter of a mile above the Village of Jeune Lorette and the crest of the dam is at elevation 483.0. The intake called the Chateau d'Eau is about 8 miles from the City. The St. Charles River basin has an area of 142 square miles.

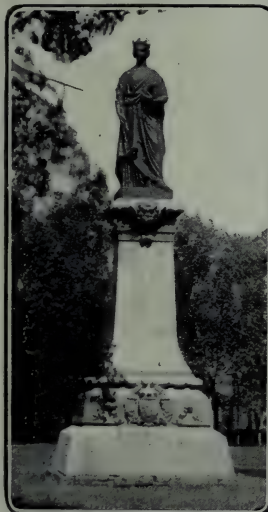
The 40 inch main was laid in 1913; the 30, in 1885 and the 18, in 1854. The total length of mains within the City limits is 110 miles while the drainage pipes run on a distance of 95 miles.

The average daily consumption of water per 24 hours for the City of

BOOT & SHOE
FACTORIES



CHAMPLAIN
STREET



MONUMENT IN VICTORIA PARK



JACQUES-CARTIER SQUARE

Quebec was 26,700,000 gallons, in 1924, when a special Commission of expert engineers made a complete survey of the waterworks system and a full report on the conditions of its operation. The Commission suggested seven main improvements to supply the City at the present time and to provide for a population of 300,000 within 25 years. One of their suggestions referred to the building of a 30,000,000 gallon reservoir on the heights of the City, forming an artificial lake which would have been located in the National Battlefields Park and would be made an ornament for that historical spot. The report of the Commission has been made public in January, 1925.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT:—Eleven theatres and moving picture houses provide 8,900 seats, while eleven public halls may accommodate 14,000 persons seated.

Quebec has 24 parks and open spaces with a total area of 375 acres. 9 main parks have 360 acres.

The Exhibition Grounds draw an increasing number of visitors, every year. Quebec has an annual Provincial Exhibition which is contributing to the progress of Industry and Commerce in the district especially to a considerable extent. Agricultural products are given also a prominent display and farmers from all parts of the Province are regular customers for the Exhibition.

PORT OF QUEBEC:—The Port of Quebec is a national sea-port; it is the terminal for fourteen principal lines, with accommodation for 22 large ocean-going vessels at the same time.

Nearly fifteen millions are now spent to further improve its natural and extraordinary advantages, making a total of over thirty millions spent for this purpose within 25 years.

In 1922, 601 vessels entered the port with a total tonnage of 3,588,530. Since, the number of vessels increased steadily to a maximum of 1537, in 1927, and the tonnage, as well, to 7,655,597.

Apart from a modern outfit and equipment for all purposes, our port has up-to-date shops, two graving docks for the largest vessels afloat, two grain elevators, one of which has a capacity of 2,000,000 bushels, with a loading capacity of 60,000 per hour and an unloading capacity of 30,000.

QUEBEC BRIDGE:—The Quebec Bridge is one of the greatest engineering feats in the world. Its total length is 3,239 feet; its width, 88; height above pillars, 310; length of cantilever, 1,800; length of centre span, 640; height of centre span above high tide, 150; total weight of metal structure, 66,480 tons; weight of centre span, 5,510 tons; total cost of metal structure, \$14,500,000. Total cost of bridge, \$25,000,000.

The location of the bridge is at the narrowest point on the St. Lawrence River between Montreal and Quebec, the width at mean water level being about 2,000 feet. The water at this point has a maximum depth of about 200 feet and current at ebb tide about seven miles per hour.

Although the project had been considered as far back as 1851, a design had been prepared and submitted to the Quebec Board of Trade only in 1884; but nothing had been done until 1900. Work had then been carried out till 1907, when the superstructure, which was half erected, collapsed with a crash that startled the whole world; it was reported that between sixty to seventy men lost their lives in the accident. Work was resumed almost immediately and, in 1916, the great centre span fell into



QUEBEC
EXHIBITION
GROUNDS



TOBACCO FACTORY



WOLFE & MONTCALM
MONUMENT



CORSET FACTORY



TOBACCO FACTORY

the river; notwithstanding this second catastrophe, the bridge was completed by placing the centre span in position in September 1917.

The first train passed over the bridge on the 17th of October, 1917, and the bridge was opened for regular train traffic on the 3rd of December, 1917.

Negotiations are now under way for the construction of a highway on the bridge, which will likely be opened for traffic soon.

POLICE FORCE:—Our Police Force dates from 1844. Prior organization was in the hands of the military authorities, under both the French and English administrations.

It is composed of 150 men, including detectives, a morality squad, mounted guards and motorcycle service. Through an up-to-date organization our Police Officers are in regular communications with similar bodies in all parts of the world and they have played an important part for the arrest of noted criminals, on several occasions. Seventeen police stations are scattered in various parts of the City.

FIRE BRIGADE:—Before 1866, fire protection in Quebec was left to voluntary organizations. A municipal service was then started and it has since been developed to meet the requirements of a growing city.

With 183 men, our Fire Brigade is doing effective work. They are provided with modern fire fighting equipment valued at \$200,000. There are fourteen fire stations scattered throughout the various wards in the City and the water is supplied by 1,300 hydrants. The services of our Fire Brigade have often been highly appreciated not only in Quebec, but even in outside territories where they had been required.

FIRE PREVENTION:—Fire Prevention had to be provided at various times in the history of Old Quebec, as a consequence of serious conflagrations which devastated the City. Laws and by-laws were passed and put into force to prevent further misfortunes. But the official organization of a municipal Prevention Bureau dates only from 1920, when a Fire Marshall, the Chief of the Fire Brigade, a Secretary, six inspectors and ten chimney surveyors were entrusted with the enforcement of regulations aiming at an effective prevention.

Houses as well as industrial, commercial and other establishments, are regularly inspected; chimneys are periodically cleaned and reports are handed to the officers of the Prevention Bureau who are expected to make suggestions in view of a better protection against fire.

All fires are carefully investigated by the Fire Marshall who is bound to hear witnesses and to do all in his power to find the causes in order that they may be remedied.

CITY'S PROGRESS:—Quebec's progress for the last sixty years, since Canadian Confederation, has been wonderful, while for the last period of thirty years it has been one of the striking features in the life of Canadian Communities; during the last six years also there was a startling prosperity which, according to the general opinion, is but the beginning of a great era of progress and development.

Since 1867, our population increased by 138 per cent; our territory has been extended by 325 per cent; the value of property has grown up by 1703 per cent and our municipal revenue has gone over 782 per cent.



QUEBEC HARBOUR IN EARLY WINTER

Since 1895, a steady progress has been registered and the last six years have made a record in the history of our City. The value of property, during these six years, owing to new buildings and to the improvements made in several parts of the City, has increased by \$29,340,448.

In 1922, the number of tramway passengers had been 15,616,434, while, last year, it was 19,369,213, or an increase of 3,752, 779 in six years.

Bank Clearings reached \$284,684,618., in 1922, and, last year, they attained the \$349,118,202. mark, or an increase of \$64,433,584. in six years.

The total number of building permits issued since 1910 has been 13,216, with buildings valued at \$54,695,581.

Since 1921, 2,190 new buildings have been erected in Quebec, for a total value of \$25,609,700.

TOWN PLANNING:—A Town Planning and Conservation Commission is now operating in the City of Quebec to control the architectural appearance and the symmetry of the buildings in different zones to be established by the said Commission, to preserve the antique aspect of the historical parts and to state how and when alterations could be authorized. The Commission make regulations, to be approved by the City Council, to fix the residential and commercial streets, to establish parks and playgrounds, according to the requirements of an increasing population.

BUILDINGS:—There are 11,616 buildings in the City.

STREETS:—Quebec has no less than 425 streets, the length of which is 101.6 miles. There are 41 miles of permanent pavings and 60.6 of improved roads, non permanent; the length of walks is 187 miles, of which 65 are permanently paved, while the remaining 122 miles are improved regularly, but not permanent.

A FEW OTHER STATISTICS:—Quebec has 47 Banks and branches; 4 Daily Newspapers, one of which is English; 22 other periodicals, 2 of which are English; 6,730 automobiles; 20,300 telephones; 34,300 electric meters; 9,300 houses with gas meters.

Further information will be supplied with pleasure by the City Officials and Officers, by the Automobile Club and the Historical Guides.

CITY COUNCIL: Administrative Committee: His Worship the Mayor, Mr. J. Oscar Auger; the Council Leader, Alderman Dr. P. H. Bédard; and Aldermen J. Cantin, J. Emond and E. A. Tremblay.

OTHER MEMBERS OF COUNCIL: Aldermen E. Bouchard, F. Dinan, A. Drolet, W. Lacroix, A. Lépine, A. Noreau, Dr. E. Parent, A. Poulin and W. Samson.

CITY CLERK: Mr. F. X. Chouinard; **CITY-TREASURER:** Mr. P. N. Verge; **CITY ARCHIVIST AND STATISTICIAN:** Mr. Valère Desjardins.

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